

is the company of some elements who do not care for the preservation of this country as we have known it.

RECESS TO TUESDAY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, under the order already entered, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 59 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, to Tuesday, March 26, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 22 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Oscar L. Chapman to be Under Secretary of the Interior.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Theodore Cogswell to be register of wills for the District of Columbia.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Sam E. Richardson to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont, with headquarters at Burlington, Vt.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Henry V. Schwalbach to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 37, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou good Shepherd of the fold, send us forth with brave and willing hearts to meet the adventures of life. With unfeigned thanks we lift our prayer to Thee for reason and all the endowments of soul and body. For the gift of Thy patience, for Thy love and Thy guidance, we bow down and worship Thee. Let us feel the challenge of an earnest call to duty and become channels through which divine grace can flow into other lives. Consecrate, O Father, the homes of our land; cleanse our politics; hallow our daily work. Give us strength for our labor that we may seek unselfishly to bless and not curse, and let some word of Thine come home to our hearts to make these hours a benediction and a helpful memory. O Light of the World, shine on the darkened souls of men, weary with tossing to and fro and longing for the morning, and lead us on until the shadows break and night shall be no more. Through Christ our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 21, 1946, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5201) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, No. 10, to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1821) entitled "An act to amend section 502 of the act entitled 'An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes,' approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide additional temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families."

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Commerce.
2. Department of Justice.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of the Treasury.
5. Department of War.
6. National Wage Stabilization Board.
7. Petroleum Administration for War.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK IN RE H. R. 5671

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House which was read:

MARCH 25, 1946.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: Pursuant to the authority heretofore granted, the Clerk received from the Secretary of the Senate the engrossed bill (H. R. 5671) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, together with accompanying papers including a message that the Senate had agreed to the conference report on said bill as of March 21, 1946.

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had on March 22, 1946, examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5671. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the authority granted him on Thursday, March 21, 1946, on Friday March 22, 1946, the Chair signed the enrolled bill of the House (H. R. 5671) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in

certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a speech made by President Truman last Saturday and in the other to include a speech made by Secretary of Commerce Wallace.

Mr. LANDIS (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of March 19.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a very interesting article.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes tomorrow, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk, and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER] be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes tomorrow after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk, and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore granted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SECURITY COUNCIL OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, today the Security Council of the United Nations Organization convenes in New York City. In welcoming this great organization to our shores, I know that you, my colleagues, share my sincere hope for the success of its efforts which simply must occur if civilization is to survive. I know I can also speak for you in expressing to the members of this Security Council, to their deputies, to Secretary General Trygve Lie, to his assistant secretaries, and to all of those associated with him in this worthwhile endeavor our very best wishes that they may find their residence in our country as pleasant as we hope their efforts to preserve peace will prove successful.

THE LATE VICE ADM. HOWARD L. VICKERY

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, since this House last adjourned, a most distinguished public servant, a great patriot, and one who may properly be described as a casualty of the World War has passed to his eternal reward. Vice Adm. Howard L. Vickery, former Vice Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, has died. In my opinion, our victory in World War II is largely due to his foresight, his service, and his sacrifice. He had upon his shoulders, more largely than did any other man, the burden of building a merchant marine to win this war. That merchant marine helped to carry food, equipment, munitions, and armed forces to theaters of war in all parts of the world.

Vice Admiral Vickery's record of building over 5,000 ships far surpasses all preceding records. It is the world's greatest shipbuilding achievement. From 1937 to September 1940, he served as assistant to the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and had supervision over all shipbuilding, design, and construction work in connection with the Commission's program to rehabilitate the American merchant marine.

In September 1940, Admiral Vickery was appointed by the President as a member of the United States Maritime Commission through special legislation, necessary because of his status as a commissioned officer on the active list of the United States Navy. As a member of the Maritime Commission, he continued, in addition to his other duties, his work in connection with the construction program which he assumed in 1937.

In 1942, he assumed duties as Deputy Administrator, War Shipping Administration, and so continued until his retirement.

From January 1, 1942, to September 1, 1945, more than 5,000 ships, exceeding 50,000,000 dead-weight tons, were built under Admiral Vickery's supervision. The original peacetime program of the Maritime Commission was to build 50 merchant ships per year for replacement of America's antiquated merchant fleet. In 1939, under the impetus of war dangers, this program was advanced to 100 ships per year; then, in 1940, to 200 per year; and, from 1940 to 1943, the program moved forward to 1,700 ships per year. This was an increase in production of approximately 3,400 percent over the construction program of 1938, as compared with a 1,700-percent increase in the aircraft field.

After Pearl Harbor, Admiral Vickery, remembering our experience in World War I, announced that "Ships built for this war shall be used in this war," and they were. Without them it is difficult to believe that we could have won.

Admiral Vickery frequently appeared before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. He gave of his wisdom freely when invited to do so, but he

never sought to impose his judgment upon the committee. Admiral Vickery was always a welcome guest. Every man on the committee welcomed his appearance, for all knew he would testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without extenuation or reservation of any kind and without considering whether his testimony was favorable to himself personally or not. He was frank to admit the possibility of mistakes having been made, and he did not attempt to shift the responsibility to other shoulders. Many times I have heard him say: "That might have been a mistake; if so, it was my mistake, and I assume the responsibility." He disarmed all criticism by his frankness and his truth.

Knowing how well Admiral Vickery discharged his duty and performed his task, how frank he was in his testimony, how greatly he tried to help the committee in the solution of its problems, how willing he was to serve, and how much he did, how comprehensive was his knowledge, and how capable he was in presenting the facts as he knew them, he dissolved all criticism and disarmed all opposition so that in the end he had the united support of all the members of the committee.

Admiral Vickery worked so unreservedly and harmoniously with his friend, Admiral Land, Chairman of the Commission, that the two came to be referred to as the Siamese Twins.

Admiral Vickery was born at Bellevue, Ohio, April 20, 1892; educated in East High School of Cleveland; was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1915 with the degree of bachelor of science. During the World War he served in the cruiser and transport force on the U. S. S. *Charleston*, and after the armistice was assigned to the Construction Corps. In 1921 he took the master of science degree in naval architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1922 he was in the United States Navy superintending constructor's office at Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd., Union Plant, San Francisco, Calif., supervising construction of submarines; 1922-25, new-construction superintendent, docking superintendent, and outside superintendent at Boston Navy Yard; 1925-28, loaned to Haitian Government as treaty engineer, as director shop, supply, and transportation division; 1928-29, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Washington, D. C.; 1929-33, served as technical adviser on shipping to Governor General of Philippines; 1933-34, attended Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C.; 1934-37, head of War Plan Section, Design Branch, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department. Served on Fire and Structural Strength Committee of Senate Technical Committee on Safety of Life at Sea, drafting regulations for passenger vessels.

Admiral Vickery was a member of the Council of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; member naval architecture committee, as well as classification committee, of the American Bureau of Shipping; formerly member Production Executive Committee, War Production Board, and War

Manpower Commission; Chairman, Postwar Planning Committee of the United States Maritime Commission; chairman of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Law School, Cleveland, Ohio, and member, American Legion.

Admiral Vickery was stricken during the war and spent some weeks in the hospital though by no means so long as he should have been there. He was devoted to his work. He could not give up, and even when his physical strength and vigor were impaired, he carried on until victory was won. There could be for him no rest while others fought. He is now a casualty of the great war as surely and as certainly as one who fell on the firing lines.

Admiral Vickery was my personal friend. I never called upon him in vain. His patience, his calm courage, his comprehensive scope of all details helped me and all of the committee in the work which in the war years we had to do, and which at times was heavy and man-killing.

Admiral Vickery worked well, he kept the faith, and the most that I could hope for myself or any of us is that when our work shall end we shall have performed our public tasks but half as well as Admiral Vickery performed his. He is gone, but he has left to all mankind an inspiring legacy which we shall cherish so long as each of us shall live.

Admiral Vickery was married and leaves behind him a widow and two children, Lt. Comdr. Hugh Blanchard Vickery, United States Navy, and Barbara Willis Vickery. To the widow and children we extend our deepest sympathy and sorrow.

Admiral Vickery was ever mindful of our American merchant marine for peace and for war, and the members of our committee shall have before them at all times in their deliberations Admiral Vickery's admonition, as expressed in his own words:

In planning for America's participation in postwar foreign trade, we may count on good ships and an experienced, seagoing personnel, on competent ship-operating companies and on a shipbuilding industry anxious to participate. The ingredients which must be added are patronage and public support. When these are assured, the American merchant marine will have entered the most promising chapter of its long and stormy career.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. VINSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Record in two instances.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an address by Lt. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, before the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, March 21, 1946.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. DOYLE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances, in one to include a resolution adopted by the American Legion, First District of Indiana, and in the other two editorials appearing in the Gary Post-Tribune.

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by J. H. Leib, national legislative director of the American Veterans of World War II, together with two short newspaper clippings.

THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION IS OUR WORLD EMISSARY FOR PEACE

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, may I just extemporaneously say, I think it most appropriate to not only join in the wishes of my distinguished colleague that we hope for success of the United Nations Organization today convening in New York, but that we do something besides hope. First, we must stop raising fear and suspicion and gossip and rumor that this hope of this war-torn world will not succeed. It seems to me highly important that we recognize on the floor of this House that the United Nations Organization is the agent, is the arm, is the emissary, is the representative of this Congress, if you please, for world peace, and that we ought to definitely stop raising thoughts of fear and suspicion and intolerance about it and the possibility of failure. Let us do our part fully besides hope. Let us work so that there will be no room for doubt. Let us work and pray and speak for success. Let us be confident of the triumph of peace on earth over material greed and lust for power. We must raise the spiritual sinews of our nations to a level which will hold at an equalizing level the scientific discoveries and uses of the last few days.

I respectfully suggest we can do something practical and powerful too about winning an enduring world peace by operating our own selves and this great legislative body somewhat as follows:

First. Do not repeat as facts items of news about other countries and their attitudes and intentions, unless we know what we are saying is based on fact.

Second. Do not assign evil intent and motives to Russia, England, or any other nation, unless we are prepared to prove our statements.

Third. Do not castigate a whole people or a nation because of one incident or occurrence, which may even be founded on fact.

Fourth. Give other nations as much credit for not desiring another war now, as we ourselves ask of them about our intentions.

Fifth. Work, speak, pray as intently for peace to be established firmly in

the experience of the world through the UNO as we did to win the war. It is worth it. It is not less of a challenge. It is the most priceless and necessary achievement in the total relationships of mankind.

Sixth. Let us practice what we preach.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include the address of Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, of the Catholic University of America, delivered over the National Broadcasting Co. network Sunday evening, March 24.

Mr. ROMULO (at the request of Mr. SHEPPARD) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two letters.

Mr. TALBOT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Army Times.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a bill he is introducing today, and in the other a letter from the Secretary of War having to do with martial law in Hawaii; also, the broadcasts by Mr. Fulton Lewis, Jr., concerning it.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include in each a newspaper article.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Miss SUMNER of Illinois addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix.]

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which, effective July 1, 1947, would make it mandatory that every young man nominated for the Military Academy at West Point, either by Members of Congress, the President, or otherwise, be obliged to serve at least 9 months, with an honorable discharge, in the Regular Army or any component part thereof, prior to actually entering West Point. A similar bill is also being introduced in connection with the Naval Academy and service in the Navy or Marine Corps by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE].

I want to point out that by carrying out these provisions we would insure

every graduate of West Point and Annapolis having had enlisted service. That would go a long way to improve the armed services insofar as the attitude of commissioned officers toward enlisted men is concerned. Secondly, it would capitalize our successful experience in the operation of the officer candidate schools during this war, in which many fine young leaders in the lower grades of the commissioned service were developed from the enlisted personnel, both from among volunteers and those who were inducted under selective service. In the third place, it would automatically screen out numerous young men who are successful in entering both Academies, but who soon thereafter drop out, having evidently pursued the courses at West Point and Annapolis only to obtain an education.

From numerous sources, including conferences with officials of the War Department, I am convinced that this will be a step in the right direction and result only in a more enlightened relationship between officer and enlisted personnel of both the Army and Navy, and, therefore, these measures should have the support of both War and Navy Departments, with the approval of Congress.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JONKMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each instance to include certain material.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a report, and in the other to include a letter.

Mr. STEVENSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein his statement before the Committee on Ways and Means entitled "Lest Ye Forget."

THE MEAT SHORTAGE

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I quote the following from a recent issue of the Waterloo (Iowa) Daily Courier:

As predictions were freely made that the Nation faces one of the greatest meat shortages in history, in view of drastic reductions in beef slaughtering by packing plants, R. A. Rath, president of the Rath Packing Co., said operations in the beef kill here were down to about one-fourth to one-third of capacity.

The reason given is that the company is unable under OPA price ceilings to compete with the black market in buying cattle.

This is a sample of price control à la Chester Bowles. In spite of the propaganda being put out, the public is learning that the OPA is not solving production and cost problems. It is only sweeping them under the rug.

This Congress should do something about it before it is too late.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COLE of Missouri (at the request of Mr. CLEVINGER) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a poem.

Mr. CLEVINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Dairy Cooperative.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, OPA has closed down most of the meat-packing plants in my district because they claim they are unable to make ends meet under the OPA regulations, price ceilings, and bunglings. One of the concerns sent me a statement of their business. The net sales amounted to \$850,000, on which they had a loss of \$108,796.17. But they received from the Government subsidies amounting to \$78,086.23. Think of it, subsidies amounting to \$78,086.23. This to be paid by future generations. He is still in the red \$30,704.94 after receiving this large subsidy; so is the Government in the red. It must be that the OPA has the squeeze on these meat-packing industries or they would not be closing down. They say that the OPA is putting the squeeze on all business. Another company states to me in a letter:

For more than 2 years we have not sold beef nor veal, for to follow the regulations would mean an out-of-pocket loss to us of \$25 to \$30 per head. But these regulations have made it possible for the other sort of fellows to take up our business at \$50 per head profit.

He means the black-market fellows. So where does the public benefit? The New Deal OPA drives out legitimate busi-

ness and substitutes the black-market operators.

Oh, where are you taking business? To the poorhouse and bankruptcy.

PROSPERITY ON AMERICAN FARMS

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, there recently came to my desk a copy of a very fine article from the February issue of the Country Gentleman, entitled "Detroit Takes the Farm Road," calling attention to the activities of certain business executives of the city of Detroit who banded together in research with efforts directed toward working out what they could to help solve the farmer's problems and raise his income.

These executives after thorough study came to this conclusion:

Prosperity begins on the farm. Unless the farmer is prosperous industry cannot be prosperous; labor cannot be prosperous; nobody can be prosperous.

I hope all Members interested in the future prosperity of the country will take time to read this very interesting article, which I am placing in the Appendix. Particularly do I call it to the attention of our many urban Representatives who all too often think in terms of income only as it applies to labor in factory and shop.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article by Mr. Tomlinson.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made by the president of the General Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include therewith editorials from the St. Mary's Daily Press.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, one on Government planning and the other on our obligations to the Greek Nation.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW] may address the House on Wednesday for 30 minutes, after the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AMENDING SECTION 201 (G) OF THE NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 388, an act to amend section 201 (g) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1138-1139; 8 U. S. C. 601), with a Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 201 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1138-1139; 8 U. S. C. 601) is hereby amended by adding the following subsection to be known as subsection (i):

"(i) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has served or shall serve honorably in the armed forces of the United States after December 7, 1941, and before the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President or determined by a joint resolution by the Congress and who, prior to the birth of such person, has had 10 years' residence in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, at least five of which were after attaining the age of 12 years, the other being an alien: *Provided*, That in order to retain such citizenship, the child must reside in the United States or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling 5 years between the ages of 13 and 21 years: *Provided further*, That, if the child has not taken up a residence in the United States or its outlying possessions by the time he reaches the age of 16 years, or if he resides abroad for such a time that it becomes impossible for him to complete the 5 years' residence in the United States or its outlying possessions before reaching the age of 21 years, his American citizenship shall thereupon cease."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman kindly explain the amendment?

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this is to make sure that the children born abroad of our soldiers are born into United States citizenship. In other words, one parent is a citizen and the other an alien. Citizenship does not descend to the child by birth unless the citizen parent has resided for a period of 10 years in the United States, 5 of which must be after its sixteenth birthday.

Inasmuch as we enlisted youngsters at 17 and drafted them at 18, many of our boys have married foreign girls and had babies born to them before the twenty-first birthday of the citizen father.

All this is to provide that as far as our service people are concerned, they merely must have 5 years of their 10 years' residence in the United States subsequent to the twelfth birthday instead of the sixteenth birthday. In other words, a child born in a foreign land, although of an American parent, must live in America at least 10 years, 5 of which must be after the age of 16. They were drafted at 18 and they never had time to live that 5 years after they

were 16. So it is simply releasing that one particular item.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Their service in the American Army prevented them from complying with the provisions of the law?

Mr. LESINSKI. That is correct.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LESINSKI. I yield.

Mr. KEAN. If a man came here in 1940 and became an American citizen and joined the Army and he went back to Europe and served in the army of occupation and married a French girl, for instance, and had a child, he would get no benefit from this?

Mr. LESINSKI. He would get no benefit unless he were an American citizen.

Mr. KEAN. But he was an American citizen.

Mr. LESINSKI. If he were an American citizen then he might go abroad and marry a foreign woman and bring her here. That is under your Bill of Rights.

Mr. KEAN. No; but if he became an American citizen and joined the Army, say in 1940, then he went abroad in the Army, married a French girl—I know of a case just like this—married a French girl and is now in Germany in the army of occupation, and they are about to have a child, that child will not be an American citizen because this man had not lived in America for 10 years.

Mr. LESINSKI. Yes; but he can bring that wife and child to America. The child must live at least 5 years in America after the age of 16. When he has done so and makes a declaration to that effect then he would become a citizen.

Mr. KEAN. Even though the father had not lived in the United States for 10 years?

Mr. LESINSKI. That is correct, as long as he is an American citizen.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, frankly, I am not very enthusiastic over any of these bills that break down our present immigration laws. It seems to me this ought to be limited to the period of hostilities and not be extended beyond VJ-day.

Mr. LESINSKI. It is not extended beyond that; it extends up to just that time.

Mr. RANKIN. No; I think if you will read the amendment, it states "for the duration of the war." The war is not over until Congress passes an act declaring it at an end and the President issues a proclamation to that effect. So it seems to me that an amendment ought to be inserted to limit its operations to the period of actual hostilities.

Mr. LESINSKI. I believe that in passing a law as long as it refers only to our own soldiers serving in our Army, it is all right. We may have an army of occupation for another 2 or 3 years.

Mr. RANKIN. We have had a good many people that got out of the country to avoid military service and they wanted to stay out until after the war was over. They ought not to be permitted to use this as a smoke screen to get back into the United States.

Mr. LESINSKI. They are not permitted to. As a matter of fact many such

people coming back have been arrested. They are not entitled to the benefits of this law.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will agree to that language I would not object; otherwise I want the bill brought to the floor of the House so we can amend it. Read the amendment. If the gentleman will accept the amendment I propose I will not object to the bill.

Mr. LESINSKI. This is a Senate amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand, but we do not have to accept it.

Mr. LESINSKI. And this Senate amendment only takes care of our soldiers who were inducted before they had a chance to fulfill all the requirements of citizenship.

Mr. RANKIN. I listened very carefully to the reading of this Senate amendment. We do not have to adopt the Senate amendment at all; but if we do adopt it, it certainly ought to be limited not to the duration of the war—it may be 5 years before the war is declared at an end—but it ought to be limited to the actual duration of hostilities. If you will accept that amendment to the amendment I will not object; otherwise I want it brought to the floor in the regular way so we can amend it.

Mr. LESINSKI. I have gone all over this Senate amendment, and I see no reason why it should be amended.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

AMENDMENT OF LANHAM ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LANHAM submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1821) to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide an additional 100,000 temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1821) to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide additional temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the House amendment, insert the following: "That section 502 (a) of the Act entitled 'An Act to expedite the provisions of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes,' approved October 14, 1940, as amended, is amended by striking out '\$160,000,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$410,000,000.'"

"Sec. 2. That section 502 of said Act be amended by adding after subsection (c) thereof the following subsections:

"(d) Upon approval of an application, made by any educational institution, State or political subdivision thereof, local public agency, or nonprofit organization, for temporary housing for the purposes of this title, the National Housing Administrator, if he determines that such action will aid in expediting the provision of such temporary housing, may—

"(1) transfer hereunder to the applicant structures or facilities necessary or suitable to provide such temporary housing; and

"(2) contract to reimburse the applicant (including the making of advances) for the cost, as certified by the applicant and approved by the Administrator, in the relocation or conversion (including the costs of disassembling, transporting and reerecting structures and facilities, and connecting utilities from dwellings to mains, but not including the costs of site acquisition and preparation, or the installation of streets and utility mains) of such temporary housing and facilities.

"(e) The term "administrative expenses", as used in this title V, shall be deemed to include administrative expenses of the National Housing Agency in performing any functions with respect to priorities or allocations of materials or equipment for public or private housing, and of the Housing Expediter (including until June 30, 1946, those of any Government agencies in carrying out parts of the veterans' emergency housing program of the Housing Expediter authorized by existing law, to the extent that additional administrative expenses of such agencies are thereby involved) in performing any functions with respect to facilitating the provision of veterans' housing authorized by existing law."

And the House agree to the same.

FRITZ G. LANHAM,

C. JASPER BELL,

FRANK W. BOYKIN,

J. HARRY MCGREGOR,

ROBERT L. RODGERS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JAMES E. MURRAY,

LISTER HILL,

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

ROBERT A. TAFT,

ALEXANDER SMITH,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1821) to amend section 502 of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide additional temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families, submit the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report.

House amendment to subsection (e) of section 2 provided for the limitation of administrative expenses to housing for veterans provided under title V of said act. The Senate receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agreed to the same with an amendment as follows:

Substitute for subsection (e) of section 2 the following:

"(e) The term 'administrative expenses', as used in this title V, shall be deemed to include administrative expenses of the National Housing Agency in performing any functions with respect to priorities or allocations of materials or equipment for public or private housing, and of the Housing Expediter (including until June 30, 1946, those of any Government agencies in carrying out

parts of the veterans' emergency housing program of the Housing Expediter authorized by existing law, to the extent that additional administrative expenses of such agencies are thereby involved) in performing any functions with respect to facilitating the provision of veterans' housing authorized by existing law."

FRITZ G. LANHAM,
C. JASPER BELL,
FRANK W. BOYKIN,
J. HARRY MCGREGOR,
ROBERT L. RODGERS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (S. 1821) to amend section 502 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, so as to authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to provide an additional one hundred thousand temporary housing units for distressed families of servicemen and for veterans and their families.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the bill deal with subsidies? Have subsidies been added to it since it left the House?

Mr. LANHAM. No; this bill has no subsidies whatever added. The Senate made merely a change in a technical provision of the bill as it passed the House dealing with administrative expenses.

This has to do with housing for veterans to be constructed from surplus Army and Navy barracks and available war housing, an act which we passed recently.

Mr. RICH. And the subsidy provision asked by the administration is eliminated and is out of the bill?

Mr. LANHAM. This is an entirely different bill. It does not involve subsidies. This is a bill from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds making some of these barracks and other housing available for the veterans.

Mr. RICH. That is all right as long as we cut the subsidies out.

Mr. RANKIN. These are buildings that are already constructed and owned by the Federal Government and will go to waste unless something is done?

Mr. LANHAM. That is true.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I want to concur in the statement of the chairman. As one of the conferees we met with Members of the other body and we reached an agreement on this bill. It does not contain the question raised by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania. This bill simply takes care of the barracks of the Army and Navy that have been declared surplus, and authorizes an expenditure for the tearing down, transporting and reconstruction of these units in municipalities and colleges for the aid of the veterans.

Mr. LANHAM. Yes. And the amendment provides for administrative expenses only under existing law.

Mr. RANKIN. This is not a program to unload on the veterans a lot of prefabricated houses at two or three times what they are worth. This permits the veterans to secure houses already built

out of real American material in order that they may use them for their own use and occupation.

Mr. LANHAM. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. I see no objection whatever to the measure.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the full report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and I also ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, the next day and the day following, at the conclusion of any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 50 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

WALTER WINCHELL

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have not the slightest intention of using all of the special orders granted me, but I intend to use one if I do not succeed in presenting a question of personal privilege tomorrow. It had been my purpose to make answer to the false and malicious charges of one Walter Winchell made on the 17th of March. As I have been advised, that the majority party wishes to use this room for a conference this afternoon, I have deferred my remarks until tomorrow or some subsequent day.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Henry Ford 2d.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, April 2, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by J. H. Leib of the Veterans of World War II, and a letter addressed to him by General Hawley.

OMNIBUS BILL

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, very shortly we are going to consider an omnibus bill. Under the rules of procedure debate on those bills is very limited, and that is why I am taking 1 minute at this time. There will be 5 minutes on a side, if the time is used, in connection with each section of the bill. Each section represents a private claim. All I want to say now is that during my service in the House we have never had a better personnel on the Claims Committee. Some of you know, because you have had the committee operate on and act on bills that have come before it. So I am asking when the time comes for the objectors to object—of whom I am very fond, and for whom I have the most profound regard—I want you to bear in mind then what I cannot say now, namely, that the time will be so limited that you will either have to stand by the committee or you will have to repudiate it. So get ready for what is coming.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that every bill which will be presented to the House for consideration in a few minutes has been carefully checked over by members of the Claims Committee of the House of Representatives. The Claims Committee has heard the evidence and has reported favorably on those bills where the claimant is entitled to redress from his Government. You cannot sue the Government of the United States in any of these cases and the only place where relief can be had is before Congress.

In none of these bills which are in this omnibus bill, to be considered very shortly, do I have any personal interest. As I recall, none of these claimants live in Minnesota. My only connection with these cases is the fact that I am a member of the Claims Committee. I attend the committee meetings and I am familiar with the facts involved in these measures.

For a long time we have had Members of the House designated to check the work of the Claims Committee and if they feel that the Claims Committee has made a mistake in acting favorably, the objectors are charged with the responsibility of making a motion to strike the particular claims out of the bill. I am going to differ with the objectors but there will be no personalities so far as I

am concerned. I respect every one of them and I feel that they have a mistaken view of these different claims. It is too bad that we do not have more time in which to discuss the facts. However, the House rules only provide 5 minutes debate for and 5 minutes debate against any particular amendment under this omnibus bill. So, let me say to the Members of the House that you should not take too seriously some broad statement that somebody opposed to a claim may make when the claim comes before you for a vote. It is easy to make statements and sometimes wrong impressions are created and the other side of the question cannot, in the brief time allotted, make proper explanations. You Members will be safe in following the best judgment that the members of the Claims Committee have exercised in these cases. I know that there are bound to be differences of opinion on almost everything. Each Member has a different viewpoint perhaps from the author of the bill. Those situations are bound to arise. I would urge the Members of the House to stand by the report of the Committee on Claims. The committee has heard the evidence and most of the arguments that will hereafter be made or presented to and argued before the Committee on Claims. Do not be misled by any last-minute statements which should have been presented to the committee and which the committee now has no opportunity to refute.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. McCORMACK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

OMNIBUS BILL

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, as one of the objectors, duly appointed by the Speaker, I want to reply to my very distinguished colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTINGER] who is a capable Member of Congress and a very valuable member of the Claims Committee. May I say that we objectors have a high regard for the Committee on Claims, but we feel they are human and subject to error. This Congress more than once has taken exception to various legislation that has been recommended by various committees. As the gentleman has said, we only have 5 minutes. We hope all Members will stay on the floor, and I think after you hear the arguments both pro and con you will agree with your objectors and you will disagree with some of the recommendations suggested by the gentleman from Minnesota.

FIRST OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL, SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first omnibus bill on the Private Calendar, H. R. 3068.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3068) for the relief of sundry claimants, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title I—(H. R. 2092. For the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation.) By Mr. ROGERS of Florida.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation, the sum of \$2,017.84 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for goods furnished to the clients of the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture upon the order and authority of an agent of said Farm Security Administration during the period from April 15, 1937, to March 22, 1938: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid of delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: Beginning on page 1, strike out all of title I.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, this measure is on behalf of the Growers Fertilizer Co., of Florida. That is a corporation with its principal office and place of business located at Fort Pierce, Fla.

In 1937 and 1938, under the plan of Farm Security Administration, the Growers Fertilizer Co. sought to sell fertilizer to many farmers in that area, of some four counties. A Mr. Williamson and a Mr. Arrants were representatives in that particular area of the Farm Security Administration. It is shown in the report that before the Growers Fertilizer Co. extended any credit to any farmers, or sold them the fertilizer without payment being made at that time, the agents of the Farm Security Administration advised them not to extend the credit unless the farmers secured loans because the Government would not pay the cost on any of the sales of fertilizer so made. The matter of payment was left entirely up to the farmer. If the farmer obtained a loan from the Farm Security Administration from which he could pay for his fertilizer, that was entirely proper, but the Government did not stand behind any of the sales that were made insofar as payment was concerned. And the Growers Fertilizer Co., Inc., was so advised before such sales were made.

However, in 1937 and 1938 the company did sell fertilizer to these farmers, and did so after they had been advised not to make such sales, that the Government would not be responsible for the

payment for any of the fertilizer sold to the farmers.

Some of the sales were not paid for, and now the Growers Fertilizer Co., even in the face of the statements which had been made to it by the agents of the Farm Security Administration, to the effect that the Government would not stand responsible for any of the payments, and in the face of the fact that they sold the fertilizer but the farmers have not paid for it, seeks to collect the amount of \$2,017.84 from the United States Government on account of the fertilizer delivered to those farmers.

I may say that the Secretary of Agriculture is against this bill. In the report you will find his statement opposing the adoption of this title because, he said, it would chart a new course. Heretofore there has never been any payment similar in character to this made by the United States Government on account of any purchases made by farmers in this country.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Who notified this company that they should not deliver any more fertilizer?

Mr. SPRINGER. A report from the Department of Agriculture includes this sentence:

Our field officials advised us that the claimant was informed prior to his extension of credit that the Government would not be responsible for these accounts.

Mr. RICH. Who made that statement?

Mr. SPRINGER. The Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Harry L. Brown. I may say that the Secretary of Agriculture is entirely opposed to the adoption of this particular legislation. From the time the matter started with the Resettlement Administration, and then on to the Farm Security Administration, the first communication from the Growers' Fertilizer Co. was that the Government owed six hundred and twenty dollars and some cents. Then another letter came along in which they had increased the amount to about \$1,200 or \$1,400. In the last communication which they received, the Growers' Fertilizer Co. claimed \$2,017.84. I ask that this title be stricken out and that this measure be not granted because it will establish a new precedent and chart a new and a novel course. It would mean our Government would pay the fertilizer bill of this certain group of farmers, to the exclusion of all others.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to pay the sum of \$2,017.84 to the Growers' Fertilizer Co. that have furnished fertilizer to the farmers of Glades, Broward, St. Lucie, and other counties. This claim arose as follows: Williamson, who was the State director, and a Mr. Arrants, came to J. E. Nobles, who I know to be an outstanding and honest man, and made arrangements with him to furnish these fertilizers to applicants

for loans. These fertilizers were furnished upon the orders of Arrants and not upon the orders of the farmers themselves. That is clear.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Who was the Government official who told them to furnish the fertilizers?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. The Government officials were Williamson and Arrants, representing the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. PITTENGER. There is no doubt about that?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. There is no question about that.

Mr. PITTENGER. Then after they got the fertilizer they repudiated their obligation?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. That is exactly right. They got the fertilizer upon the representation of the agents they sent down there.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I would like to yield to the gentleman, but I cannot because I only have a short time to explain the case to the Members of the House. Is the membership of the House of Representatives going to let a man go down there who purports to represent the Farm Security Administration and obtain fertilizer that went to the farmers and then fail to see that this man gets paid on the strength of a letter written from the Department of Agriculture because they say they had no information? Where is the testimony of Williamson? Where is the testimony of Arrants? There is not a single word heard from them. The record shows absolutely and unequivocally that these fertilizers were furnished upon the orders of Arrants and Williamson.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. You want this bill to be paid and the vote therefore should be "no" because the motion is to strike this section out and thus not pay the bill. Therefore, the way to vote is "no" on this amendment.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. That is correct.

We have 21 members of the Committee on Claims. This claim has been investigated by them, not once, but twice. It came to the floor of the House once before and on the objection of two Members, as you know, the bill was sent back to the committee under the rules of the House. It went back to a subcommittee which looked into the merits of this bill. It is now here upon the recommendation of that subcommittee and upon the recommendation of the full committee. Are you going to stand by that committee or are you going to accept the opinion of one objector?

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RIVERS. What was the vote in committee? Was it unanimous?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. It was unanimous so far as I know. I do not know of any opposition.

Mr. PITTENGER. And that is true, not only as to this one committee, but

of the committee of the previous Congress.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Absolutely. Mr. PITTENGER. Are you going to stand by the committee or are you going to do away with it?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTENGER]. You know the history of this case. I hope the membership of the House will stand by the committee. If you do not stand by the committee, then we might just as well do away with the Committee on Claims and not have them report to the Congress at all. I hope you vote down this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 26, noes 48.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title II—(H. R. 2063. For the relief of Peter Paul Bacic, Charles C. Cox, H. Forest Haugh, and Luther M. Durst.) By Mr. ROGERS of Pennsylvania.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Peter Paul Bacic, Transfer, Pa., the sum of \$500 to Charles C. Cox, Transfer, Pa., the sum of \$590.76; to H. Forest Haugh, Transfer, Pa., the sum of \$391.75; and to Luther M. Durst, Transfer, Pa., the sum of \$310. The payment of such sums shall be in full settlement of all claims of said individuals against the United States for property damage sustained by them when water wells on their farms either became dry or polluted due to the lowering of the water table in that area as the result of the drilling of several deep wells by a private contractor under contract with the United States to provide water for Camp Reynolds (formerly Shenango Personnel Replacement Depot), in Pymatuning Township, Mercer County, Pa.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 7, after the word "Pennsylvania", insert "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title III—(H. R. 1758. For the relief of Harry Tansey.) By Mr. Rowan.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Harry Tansey, of Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$39,105, in full settlement of all claims against the United States as reimbursement of the value of tax-paid liquor, which was seized on the 1st day of December 1923 and illegally destroyed by Federal prohibition agents on the 18th day of October 1926, at Chicago, Ill.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person

violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR: Strike out title III.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SPARKMAN). Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 65]

Andrews, Ala.	Fisher	Morrow
Auchincloss	Flood	Morgan
Bailey	Fogarty	Morrison
Baldwin, Md.	Fulton	Murdock
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gathings	Norton
Barden	Gerlach	O'Toole
Barrett, Pa.	Gibson	Patterson
Barry	Granahan	Peterson, Fla.
Bates, Mass.	Gregory	Peterson, Ga.
Beall	Gross	Pfeifer
Bender	Hall	Philbin
Bishop	Leonard W.	Ploesser
Bloom	Halleck	Powell
Bolton	Hand	Price, Fla.
Bonner	Hart	Quinn, N. Y.
Bradley, Pa.	Hartley	Rains
Brown, Ohio	Healy	Ramey
Brumbaugh	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Buckley	Hobbs	Rizley
Bunker	Hollifield	Roe, N. Y.
Burch	Holmes, Mass.	Savage
Campbell	Jackson	Schwabe, Okla.
Canfield	Jennings	Sheridan
Cannon, Fla.	Johnson	Short
Carnahan	Lyndon B.	Sikes
Celler	Kefauver	Simpson, Ill.
Chapman	Kelley, Pa.	Smith, Maine
Clark	Kelly, Ill.	Smith, Ohio
Clason	Keogh	Somers, N. Y.
Clements	King	Summers, Tex.
Colmer	Kirwan	Sundstrom
Corbett	Klein	Taylor
Cox	LaFollette	Thom
Cravens	Latham	Thomas, N. J.
Crosser	Lemke	Tolan
Curley	Luce	Torrens
Davis	Lynch	Towe
Dawson	McConnell	Wadsworth
De Lacy	McGlinchey	Weaver
Douglas, Calif.	Mankin	Welch
Durham	Mansfield	White
Elsasser	Mont	Whittington
Ervin	Marcantonio	Wolfenden, Pa.
Fenton	Mason	Wood
Fernandez	May	

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SPARKMAN). On this roll call 301 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FIRST OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL, SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to assure the Members of the House that I did not raise the point of order that a quorum was not present, but I am certainly glad that we have so many Members here to listen to the arguments on the bill and especially to listen to my reason for attempting to strike out this item which would pay to Harry Tansey \$39,500 for an alleged payment of tax on liquor back in 1923. This amend-

ment refers to title III of the omnibus bill, or H. R. 1758, for the relief of Harry Tansey. This is the third bill which has come before various Congresses relative to this particular case. It originally was introduced as a claim for payment of \$81,000 to Harry Tansey for the alleged payment of taxes and interest, taxes paid on liquor stored in Chicago, Ill., during the bootleg era of 1923. Then a new bill was introduced and presented for \$49,500. Now we have another for \$39,500 all relative to the same case. I cannot go into the details in the short time I have, but may I briefly say that this liquor was originally owned by the Grommes and Ullrich Co., wholesale dealers.

The firm of Grommes & Ullrich, Inc., at a special meeting of the board of directors on March 9, 1923, elected Harry Tansey president and director and by special resolution voted that company be dissolved and that the assets consisting of liquor be distributed at the rate of one case to each share of stock issued and outstanding.

On or about April 23, 1923, Roscoe Andrews, prohibition director for the State of Illinois, was suspended for the reason of having issued permits for the dissolution of the assets of Grommes & Ullrich Co. In November 1923 the Government seized certain liquors stored in a barn located at 2419 West Monroe Street, Chicago. On January 5, 1925, in the case of United States of America against Robert Mulcahy and Romaine Blakesly, Harry Tansey intervened with the claim that the liquor seized from Robert Mulcahy belonged to him and asked that same be returned to him. His appeal was denied, and on October 18, 1926, the liquor was destroyed.

There was involved about 1,700 cases of liquor. The Government filed in District Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois, equity No. 3798, seeking to have said premises where liquor was stored declared a nuisance under section 22, title II, of the National Prohibition Act. Harry S. Tansey filed an intervening petition. After numerous hearings United States District Judge James H. Wilkerson issued a final decree on January 6, 1926. On October 2, 1928, the United States circuit court of appeals, upon motion of counsel of appellant, dismissed the appeal. May I read from report—as you note I have said that Mr. Harry Tansey wants this \$39,500 for repayment of an alleged payment of liquor tax.

I read from report of John T. Sullivan, Acting Secretary of Treasury:

Available reports and files do not show when or from whom the liquor was purchased by Grommes & Ullrich, or what, if any, commodity tax thereon was paid by the company or by Mr. Tansey.

Mr. Tansey had his day in court in Chicago. He was found not guilty once of transporting bootleg liquor. Then when the Federal court in the great State of Illinois decided that this building where this liquor was stored was a nuisance, Mr. Tansey, through his attorney, went to court and tried to prove that it was not a nuisance and that the court was in error. I know they are going to

say that the court was prejudiced against Mr. Tansey and those who were handling liquor in the year 1923. I am not saying whether the court was in error or not but the records will prove that Mr. Tansey's own counsel withdrew the case before the case was heard. Then the court declared that the liquor should be destroyed and they destroyed it. We often hear people say that courts are prejudiced when their decisions do not meet with our own personal approval.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. You have stated that there have been three bills introduced so far. In any of these bills, has any evidence been submitted to show that the tax was paid?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I do not know for the simple reason that I have not given careful study to the other two bills, but I do know that the statement I have read to the House is in the report of this bill, and in that statement the Secretary of the Treasury, John L. Sullivan, definitely states they have no record of any tax ever having been paid on this liquor. If it is not true I would say to the capable gentlemen from Michigan I am certain that the proponents of this bill would submit evidence in that regard. Yet, we are faced today with the request for payment which originally was \$81,000, then \$49,500, and now \$39,500. Why the various figures? If he is entitled to anything he is entitled to it all.

Certainly this House does not want to go on record saying that we are going to pay a questionable tax claim that comes before this House for liquor that was destroyed back in 1923. If we start that procedure, every man who had liquor at that time, who claims he paid a tax on it, will come to you as his Congressman and insist that he be paid for the tax that was on the liquor that was destroyed, according to law—and by order of the court.

We are faced today with the question of deciding whether or not this case which has been heard before the courts of Illinois and refused, which has been refused by the Treasury Department, will be allowed, and whether or not we are going to pay for a very questionable bill—of \$39,500.

I hope you will vote to strike out this title and agree with my amendment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR] has expired.

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, when I came to Washington a little over 3 years ago, I met Harry Tansey. I knew him in Chicago as a well-to-do gentleman. I asked him, "Harry, what are you doing here?" He said, "Bill, I have had a case for 9 years. I have lost my money. I have come down here to secure a position so I could watch the case myself. I am unable to engage legal counsel, but I am confident I am right in this case."

He was occupying a very menial position at that time. The bill had been presented before, and I presented it. It went to the Committee on Claims and was unanimously recommended to the

House, where it was passed. It went to the Senate, and there it failed, with a number of other similar bills, when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. ROWAN. I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. When the bill passed the House in the Seventy-eighth Congress, there was not a single dissenting vote against it, was there?

Mr. ROWAN. There was not.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PITTENGER. There was not a single dissenting vote against it.

Mr. ROWAN. There was not.

Mr. PITTENGER. Now, this bill is here under the same circumstances. It would have passed the Senate in the Seventy-eighth Congress except that this bill and dozens of others were not reached because of adjournment.

Mr. ROWAN. That is right.

Mr. PITTENGER. If you want to pay this man money which the House Committee on Claims said he had coming, the vote on this pending amendment is "no"?

Mr. ROWAN. That is correct.

Mr. PITTENGER. Because the amendment is to strike out the title. If you want to keep it in the bill, the vote is "no."

Mr. ROWAN. That is correct.

Mr. PITTENGER. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROWAN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. PITTENGER. I was listening to the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR]. Let me say to the Members of the House that I know we need objectors. I think the gentleman from Ohio is one of the best we ever had. He is one of the fairest. But I think he is 100-percent wrong in connection with this claim. He brought out a great many things. I listened to all of it. I do not have any interest in this bill any more than I have in any other bill that comes before the Committee on Claims. That is the interest of helping my colleagues. Harry Tansey did not have the money to fight the case in the courts. All this bill does is refund to him the amount of tax that was paid on the bonded merchandise and he does not get anything for the material.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Will the gentleman yield? Will the gentleman admit that Tansey is on the floor of this House now?

Mr. PITTENGER. Well, I do not know anything about that. I am telling you how I became interested in this case. He is not a robber. If you want to know who is carrying the laboring oar in this case, let me say I am one of them. I am glad I am. I met him here as an employee of this House. I spent night after night talking to him about the merits and demerits of this bill. I was prejudiced against it. I thought there was something wrong. He never failed to answer in a straightforward manner every question I asked him.

So you have this choice: You can decide whether you want to stand behind the Committee on Claims, which considered every argument that the handsome, debonair, and distinguished gentleman

from Ohio [Mr. McGREGOR] had made, or you can repudiate the committee.

Let me tell you, it is a thankless job to serve on that committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROWAN] has expired.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McGREGOR) there were—ayes 60, noes 61.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is not a quorum present and make the point of order that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently no quorum is present. The doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 182, nays 105, answering "present" 1, not voting 143, as follows:

[Roll No. 66]

YEAS—182

Abernethy	Goodwin	O'Brien, Mich.
Adams	Gore	O'Konski
Allen, La.	Graham	Pace
Almond	Grant, Ind.	Phillips
Andersen,	Griffiths	Pickett
H. Carl	Gwinn, N. Y.	Phumley
Angell	Gwynne, Iowa	Poage
Arends	Hall	Priest
Arnold	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Ramey
Barrett, Wyo.	Hall, Leonard W.	Rankin
Beckworth	Hancock	Reece, Tenn.
Bennet, N. Y.	Hare	Reed, N. Y.
Bennett, Mo.	Harris	Rich
Blackney	Henry	Richards
Boren	Herter	Robertson,
Bradley, Mich.	Heselton	N. Dak.
Brehm	Hess	Robertson, Va.
Brooks	Hill	Robison, Ky.
Brown, Ga.	Hoffman	Rockwell
Bryson	Holmes, Wash.	Rodgers, Pa.
Buck	Hope	Roe, Md.
Buffett	Horan	Russell
Bulwinkle	Hull	Sasser
Brynes, Wis.	Jenkins	Schwabe, Mo.
Camp	Jensen	Schwabe, Okla.
Carlson	Johnson, Calif.	Scrivner
Case, S. Dak.	Johnson, Ill.	Sharp
Chenoweth	Johnson, Okla.	Simpson, Pa.
Church	Jones	Smith, Va.
Clevenger	Jonkman	Smith, Wis.
Clippinger	Judd	Springer
Cochran	Kean	Stevenson
Cole, Kans.	Kearney	Stewart
Cole, N. Y.	Keefe	Stigler
Cooley	Kilburn	Stockman
Cooper	Kinzer	Sumner, Ill.
Crawford	Kunkel	Summers, Tex.
Curtis	LeCompte	Taber
Davis	LeFevre	Talbot
D'Ewart	Ludlow	Talle
Dolliver	McCowan	Tarver
Dondero	McDonough	Thomason
Doughton, N. C.	McGregor	Tibbott
Drewry	McKenzie	Vinson
Dworshak	McMillen, Ill.	Voorhis, Calif.
Earthman	Mahon	Vorys, Ohio
Eaton	Mankin	Vursell
Elliott	Martin, Iowa	Wadsworth
Ellis	Martin, Mass.	Wasielewski
Elston	Mathews	Welch
Engel, Mich.	Michener	Whitten
Fellows	Miller, Nebr.	Wickersham
Folger	Mills	Wigglesworth
Fuller	Mundt	Wilson
Gamble	Murray, Tenn.	Winstead
Gary	Murray, Wis.	Wolcott
Gavin	Norblad	Wolverton, N. J.
Gearhart	Norrell	Woodruff
Gifford		Worley
Gillespie		Zimmerman
Gillette		
Gillie		

NAYS—105

Allen, Ill.	Butler	Coffee
Anderson, Calif.	Byrne, N. Y.	Cole, Mo.
Bates, Ky.	Canfield	Combs
Biemiller	Cannon, Mo.	Courtney
Bland	Case, N. J.	Cunningham
Boykin	Chief	D'Alesandro

Delaney,	Hoch	Pittenger
James J.	Hook	Price, Ill.
Delaney,	Howell	Rabaut
John J.	Huber	Rabin
Dingell	Izac	Randolph
Dirksen	Jarman	Rayfield
Domeneaux	Kee	Reas
Douglas, Ill.	Kilday	Riley
Doyle	Knutson	Rivers
Eberhart	Kopplemann	Robinson, Utah
Ellsworth	Lane	Rogers, Mass.
Engle, Calif.	Lanham	Rogers, N. Y.
Fallon	Larcade	Rooney
Feighan	Lea	Rowan
Forand	Link	Ryder
Gallagher	Lyle	Sabath
Gardner	McCormack	Sadowski
Gathings	McMillan, S. C.	Slaughter
Geelan	Madden	Sparkman
Gordon	Maloney	Spence
Gorski	Manasco	Starkey
Granger	Mansfield, Tex.	Sullivan
Grant, Ala.	Miller, Calif.	Traynor
Green	Monroney	Walter
Harless, Ariz.	Murphy	Weaver
Havener	Neely	West
Hays	O'Brien, Ill.	White
Hébert	O'Bara	Winter
Hedrick	Outland	Woodhouse
Hendricks	Patrick	

ANSWERING "PRESENT"—1

Hagen

NOT VOTING—143

Andresen,	Fisher	Mason
August H.	Flannagan	May
Andrews, Ala.	Flood	Merrrow
Andrews, N. Y.	Fogarty	Morgan
Auchincloss	Fulton	Morrison
Bailey	Gerlach	Murdock
Baldwin, Md.	Gibson	Norton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gossett	O'Neal
Barden	Granahan	O'Toole
Barrett, Pa.	Gregory	Patman
Barry	Gross	Patterson
Bates, Mass.	Halleck	Peterson, Fla.
Beall	Hand	Peterson, Ga.
Bell	Harness, Ind.	Pfeiffer
Bender	Hart	Philbin
Bishop	Hartley	Ploeser
Bloom	Healy	Powell
Boiton	Heffernan	Price, Fla.
Bonner	Hinshaw	Quinn, N. Y.
Bradley, Pa.	Hobbs	Rains
Brown, Ohio	Holifield	Reed, Ill.
Brumbaugh	Holmes, Mass.	Rees, Kans.
Buckley	Jackson	Rizley
Bunker	Jennings	Roe, N. Y.
Burch	Johnson, Ind.	Rogers, Fla.
Burgin	Johnson,	Savage
Campbell	Luther A.	Sheppard
Cannon, Fla.	Johnson,	Sheridan
Carnahan	Lyndon B.	Short
Celler	Kefauver	Sikes
Chapman	Kelley, Pa.	Simpson, Ill.
Chilperfield	Kelly, Ill.	Smith, Maine
Clark	Keogh	Smith, Ohio
Clason	Kerr	Somers, N. Y.
Clements	King	Sundstrom
Colmer	Kirwan	Taylor
Corbett	Klein	Thom
Cox	LaFollette	Thomas, N. J.
Cravens	Landis	Thomas, Tex.
Crosser	Latham	Tolan
Curley	Lemke	Torrens
Daughton, Va.	Lesinski	Towe
Dawson	Luce	Trimble
De Lacy	Lynch	Welchel
Douglas, Calif.	McConnell	Whittington
Durham	McGehee	Wolfenden, Pa.
Elsaesser	McGlinchey	Wood
Ervin	Mansfield,	
Fenton	Mont.	
Fernandez	Marcantonio	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Bender for, with Mr. Patterson against.

Mr. Bishop for, with Mr. Healy against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Cox with Mr. Ploeser.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Bailey with Mr. Beall.
 Mr. Lynch with Mr. Latham.
 Mr. McGehee with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.
 Mr. Kelly of Illinois with Mr. Elsaesser.
 Mr. Barry with Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Fenton.
 Mr. Bonner with Mr. Hartley.
 Mr. Cravens with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
 Mr. Pfeiffer with Mr. Halleck.
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
 Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Harness of Indiana.
 Mr. Gibson with Mr. Short.
 Mr. Hart with Mr. Weichel.
 Mr. O'Toole with Mrs. Smith of Maine.
 Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Quinn of New York with Mr. Sundstrom.
 Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Auchincloss.
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Simpson of Illinois.
 Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Rees of Kansas.

Mr. GORE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. SASSCER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. McKENZIE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BULWINKLE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. CLIPPINGER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. ANGELL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

EDWIN FAIRFAX NAULTY AND LESLIE FAIRFAX NAULTY

The Clerk read as follows:

Title IV—(H. R. 1949. For the compensation of Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty). By Mr. BARRY.

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment, notwithstanding the lapse of time since origination, or any provision of law to the contrary, on the claims against the United States of America of Edwin Fairfax Naulty, of New York City, N. Y., and Leslie Fairfax Naulty, of Hartford, Conn., for damages alleged to have been sustained by them as the result of the use, without their consent or compensation, by the Government of the United States of America continued over a period of years of the copyrighted plans, designs, specifications of structure, construction and operation of aircraft, aircraft accessories, and other aeronautical appliances from or through the technical ideas and proposed use contained in copyrighted drawings and textual specifications of construction and operation and, also through the description of and explanation of such elements of aviation and aeronautical technique contained in bills introduced in Congress for the purchase of aviation and aeronautical inventions and technique by the Government of the United States of America from and of Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty (part title to and in such copyrighted graphs and text also resting in Nancy Washington Naulty, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Virginia Fairfax Naulty, of Hartford, Conn., by grant from Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty, such information being indicated in the text of the items listed hereafter in this bill and contained in bills described above, in several and successive sessions of Congress and thereby available for above-described construction, operation, modification, and use of such inventions without the consent or purchase of such inventions from Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty or either of them.

Such use is presently asserted, only in the case of the following itemized structures, at several and different periods of time by officials, officials connected with and through them, by others contracting with depart-

ments and independent offices of the United States of America for which use proper award for compensation by judgment under the common law and usage and such statutory law as may apply under the terms of the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America by Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty; suit to be brought within 2 years from the date of the enactment of this act.

The items indicated are—

Fairnault cantilever flight craft, an invention of nonstrut monoplane, biplane, and multiplane aircraft, with transverse wing thorobrace and cantilever fuselage, combined with Fairnault stepped body, side-set, top-set, or under-set radiators and Fairnault movable cockpit dome.

Fairnault detachable fuel tank or container, an invention for quickly disengaging aircraft gasoline and oil containers in event of fire or other emergency during flight, and Fairnault "contents discharging" fuel and oil containers of various structures.

Fairnault portable parachute, attachable to body of pilot, an invention to provide escape from a damaged aircraft in the air, also same combined with a means of quick inflation for opening and of manual collapse control and manipulation to avoid a dangerous landing from a landplane, and combined with an air-belt life preserver to keep aviator afloat after jump from a seaplane.

Fairnault aviators' steel helmet, with removable visor, combined with wireless and interplane phone receivers and transmitters and oxygen tube, an invention for the protection of aviators in combat, to enable them to give or receive messages in flight, to listen in on motor and air screw, or cut out noise of same, and to provide connection with an oxygen container, or compressed sea-level air container, yielding breathable air at high altitudes.

Fairnault-Weaver sectional density, metal flight wings, an invention to provide differing zenith and nadir surfaces, of fixed type, for aerofoils, embodying reduction of volume and increase in mass of aerofoils—a combination of ballistics and aviation—and also designed so that curved and regular transverse section serve as bracing and add to strength of aerofoils.

Fairnault-Weaver sectional density flight wings, an invention factorable of fabric or metal and with variable contours controllable in operation by pilot.

Fairnault metal intermesh combined with vulcanized fabric for aircraft, an invention to provide a weatherproof "nondoped," paraelectric, slow-burning casing or covering for bodies, aerofoils, elevators, rudders, and fins, which is factored by coating suitable metal mesh with hard rubber or other suitable plastic material capable of fixation of tension and easily moldable in fabrication to any desired contour.

Fairnault variable gage bays for aerofoils, an invention by means of which the weight of metal or other material or structure and casing used in outboard bays of aircraft is reduced proportionately, bay by bay, from fuselage to wing tips.

Fairnault movable multiple winding hexagon wireless aerial, an invention to reduce to small compass and to increase the efficiency of an aerial used on aircraft and to determine the direction of initiation of any wireless message.

Fairnault symmetrical design for aircraft, an invention by means of which all parts of an aircraft have a common dimensional divisor, or multiple, so that span, chord, gap, fuselage, structure, elevators, rudders, dihedral, cathedral, master diameter, diametric plane, fineness ratio, aspect ratio, and air-screw diameter are all in symmetrical proportion.

Naulty argo, an invention of a series of stepped and variable contoured, streamlined

hull designs for use as main hulls and pontoons for seaplanes.

Fairnault slot wings, 1917-18.

Fairnault laminated flight wings with air spaces between laminations. Special construction differing from Fairnault multipinion, copular, or self-flying aerofoils previously described. Fairnault slot wings of 1917-18, improved.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from the general fund in the United States Treasury not otherwise obligated, such sum of money as may be necessary to pay the amount of any judgment rendered pursuant to this act. The amount of such judgment shall be payable by the Secretary of the Treasury on the presentation of a duly authorized copy of the judgment of the Court of Claims of the United States.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty."

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOLLIVER: Page 4, line 10, strike out all of title IV in its entirety.

Mr. DOLLIVER. In the time that I have been a member of the objectors' committee of this House I have discovered that it is not a very good way of obtaining great popularity among the other Members; nevertheless, I presume someone must accept the responsibility of being objectors. In response to that responsibility, I have objected to this Naulty bill.

The bill in reality provides compensation to certain individuals who claim that their aeronautical inventions were used by the United States Government. As a matter of fact, both the Navy Department and the War Department say that the inventions were not used. I should explain what I mean by saying that this is a claim for payment.

Actually it extends to these claimants only the privilege of bringing their suit in the Court of Claims. It does provide, however, for an appropriation to pay any judgment that may be rendered by the court.

Mr. Speaker, the whole basis of my objection to the bill is that away back before the First World War these individuals claimed to have had some patent rights or some copyrights upon certain aeronautical inventions which they claimed the Government used. This procedure for securing compensation was started back in the year 1919.

If there were no other reasons for rejecting this claim, it should be rejected on the basis that it is stale and old. Previous Congresses, both the House and Senate, have refused to allow its payment.

It may be said by the proponents of the bill that this merely gives to the claimants access to the Court of Claims, but it seems to me about the only thing accomplished is to permit them to go into the Court of Claims when they have slept on their rights, when they have failed to come in within the time fixed by the statute of limitations. They should be treated no differently than any other claimant who has a lawful claim against the Government of the United States.

more than 20 years, they should be required to abide the result of their laxity in pursuing their remedy.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that my amendment should be agreed to and the After sleeping on their alleged rights for Naulty claim be disallowed.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Can the gentleman give us any information as to what the amount of money involved in this claim would ultimately be?

Mr. DOLLIVER. There is no amount specified in the bill because the bill does not appropriate any specific sum. It merely provides for the appropriation of money for the payment of any judgment that may be rendered.

I am glad the gentleman has asked the question because there is one item in these items of copyright that was actually tried out by the War Department back in about 1918 or 1919. That trial proved to the War Department that the invention or copyright was of little use and it was rejected. All expenses involved in that trial were paid by the Government through the War Department. Some \$1,300 or \$1,400 were involved and, as I stated, that was paid by the Government.

The War Department in its report says that no further use was made of any of these claimed inventions and the Navy Department in its report on the bill says that none of the inventions were ever used by the Navy Department.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my amendment will be agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title V—(H. R. 844. For the relief of John P. Hayes, postmaster, and the estate of Edward P. McCormack, former postmaster, at Albany, N. Y.) By Mr. BYRNE of New York.

That John P. Hayes, postmaster at Albany, N. Y., is relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sum of \$5,685.53; that the estate of Edward P. McCormack, former postmaster at Albany, N. Y., is relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sum of \$5,189.87. Such sums represent a shortage in the accounts of said postmasters, caused by theft of post-office funds by a former clerk who has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for such thefts. The Comptroller General is authorized and directed to credit the account of John P. Hayes in the sum of \$5,685.53 and to credit the account of the estate of Edward P. McCormack in the sum of \$5,189.87. The surety on the bond of said postmasters is released from any liability on account of such shortage.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOLLIVER: Page 9, line 8, strike title V in its entirety.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, this portion of the omnibus bill refers to a shortage that occurred in the post office at Albany, N. Y., and this bill is designed

to forgive the sum of approximately \$11,000 to two individuals who served as postmasters during the time that one of the clerks in the post office was defaulting. It is claimed by the proponents of the bill that the postmasters who came on during this period of time were unaware of the defalcation of the clerk in the office, and accordingly they should be relieved of the responsibility for the eleven-thousand-odd dollars.

However, the bill presents very clearly a case that seems to warrant this House in refusing to pay. When these men were appointed as postmasters at the quite large post office in Albany, N. Y., they went into it with their eyes open; that is, they accepted the appointments with all the emoluments and all the liabilities attendant upon that job. Approximately one-half of the amount sought goes to the estate of a deceased postmaster.

After they had served their periods as postmasters it was discovered that a clerk by the name of Koutzaroff had embezzled some \$16,000, of which about \$5,000 has been repaid, and under the law the postmasters, under whose administrations this defalcation occurred, are liable for the amount of the defalcation so that the United States Government does not become the loser.

Of course, it is unfortunate for this estate and it is unfortunate for this postmaster that they had to pay this money. But personally I can see no reason why the United States Government, having tendered to these men the jobs with their rewards should be called upon now to forgive the amounts which the law prescribes that the postmasters are liable for.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The purport of this bill is that under legal liability created by Congress we are now trying to wipe that out by a special bill; is that correct?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I think that is correct. I think the gentleman has stated the essence of the situation.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. What about the surety company?

Mr. DOLLIVER. This bill also provides that the sureties of the postmasters are to be forgiven.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. It is a uniform rule, as I understand, that subrogation of that sort even by the Committee on Claims is not allowed. I am a member of the committee and this is the first time I ever heard of it.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I am not a member of the Committee on Claims and I do not know why the bill was passed by the committee. I cannot accept responsibility for what they did.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McGREGOR. Does not the gentleman feel that if we allow a bill like this to go through that we are establishing a precedent so that the employees will say, "What is the use of us being honest? We can take the money and we will not be punished, nor will our estate be punished. Congress will appropriate all the money that is lost."

Mr. DOLLIVER. True; and not only that, but it makes a nullity of the procedure that is set up by the Congress to protect the Treasury of the United States by way of bonding and by way of legal responsibility for defaulting employees of the Post Office Department.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. Was the employee of the postmasters covered by liability insurance?

Mr. DOLLIVER. Yes. That is where this five-thousand-odd dollars comes in. There was a coverage of the defaulting employee, I think, to the extent of some \$5,000, and that has been paid. But he had embezzled about \$16,000 before they caught up with him. Of course, the rest of it had to be paid by his superior officer, namely, the postmaster, and his sureties.

Mr. ANGELL. Was not the postmaster covered likewise by his surety?

Mr. DOLLIVER. Yes; they have sureties.

Mr. ANGELL. Then this is a claim to reimburse the surety companies, not the postmaster?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I do not know whether or not it was a surety company, but it is a bill to relieve the sureties from liability.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. BYRNE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, this matter goes back to 1932. The defalcations of Koutzaroff took place over a period of 9 years under three postmasters, a man by the name of Kling, a man by the name of McCormack, and the present postmaster, Hayes. None of the postmasters are permitted to take out a bond of indemnity to protect them against defalcations of their employees, because they have no power over the dismissal of their clerks, who are under civil service. Therefore, while each postmaster pays for a bond of \$100,000 covering his personal defalcations or shortcomings, he cannot protect himself, unfortunately, against the acts of his employees.

There are about 475 men and women working in the Albany post office. It is one of the large post offices of the country. Therefore, it was, of course, just a question of a thief after long years of dipping his hand into the Treasury being caught by inspectors, who should have caught him, perhaps, in the first instance. This particular post office, like all similar post offices, happens to have a full-time inspector on the job. It was shocking not only to Hayes, the present postmaster, but of course to the widow of the deceased McCormack and also to Kling to find that that particular inspector had been overlooking this man's

shortcomings. Let me read what this man's duties were. This is from the affidavit of William G. Van Cott, who has been since 1892 assistant postmaster at Albany:

George Koutzaroff was employed in the Albany (N. Y.) post office as regular clerk, being assigned to duty in the superintendent of mail's office on second-class and permit-mail matters.

When these men learned that this man had been defaulting to the full extent of \$16,176.97 during those 9 years, which was reduced to the point where Hayes is being asked for \$5,000-plus, and the McCormack estate for \$5,000-plus, they of course, were very deeply grieved to find that they had in their employ a man who had been a thief so long, but Koutzaroff had been a thief, and at last was caught up with. He is still in the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary doing time for that offense. They secured all the money they could from him and his estate and his relatives to reduce the penalty which was imposed upon him.

You might just as well charge the president of a bank with being negligent if someone in the bank had been stealing money, and also charge him with responsibility for paying back the bank if they did not get enough money from the bonding company to satisfy the money that had been stolen.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. What has happened to the inspector who failed to detect the defalcations that resulted in this loss?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I do not know anything about it, but I rather doubt that he is in the Federal employ.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I yield with pleasure to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Does the gentleman mean to imply that the president and officers of a bank are not responsible in any way for defalcations of subordinate employees?

Mr. BYRNE of New York. I would say they are responsible morally but not financially. I have been connected with banks, as the gentleman undoubtedly has been, and am so connected at the present time. I know of no financial obligation upon the president of a bank to take over the liability of some thief in the bank, like this fellow who for 9 years was stealing the money of the people and getting away with it, even though the post office had been examined not only by the resident inspector but by all the visiting inspectors over that period of 9 years. If there is any way of protecting postmasters against that sort of thievery, I would like to know what it is because it should be put into effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DOLLIVER) there were—ayes 34, noes 35.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title VI—(H. R. 845. For the relief of Mrs. Luther S. Sykes.) By Mr. CANNON of Florida.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$5,000, to Mrs. Luther S. Sykes, of Dade County, Fla., in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for the death of her husband, Luther Sexton Sykes, who died as the result of injuries sustained by him when he was struck by a United States Navy station wagon, operated by an enlisted man of the Navy, at the naval air base, Opa Locka, Fla., on January 30, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of service rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPRINGER: On page 10, line 1, strike out title VI in its entirety.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, title VI of this bill for the relief of Mrs. Luther S. Sykes. Luther S. Sykes, of Dade County, Fla., was injured by being struck by a station wagon operated by the Navy Department, from which injuries he died. The day on which this collision occurred in which Luther Sykes was injured it was perfectly dry. The street, in the air base at Opa Locka, Fla., was entirely dry at that particular time. A young boy by the name of Smoot, an aviation machinists mate, third class, was driving the station wagon at the time of the accident. He had taken some officers over to a hangar in one section of that air base and was driving back to the officers' quarters to get the children of the officers to take them to their school. He had been driving the station wagon for some time. He was a very capable boy, Mr. Forrestal says in his report. The place where this collision occurred was on a long sweeping curve around to the left. There was a truck filled with dirt, proceeding along the camp roadway, operated by Mr. T. L. Drawdy, ahead of the Nation station wagon. They were making fills in part of the camp. There was this truck traveling along this road ahead of the station wagon, and Mr. Smoot, driving the station wagon, passed the truck traveling from 35 to 40 miles per hour. After he passed the truck he noticed Mr. Sykes some 250 yards away walking down this roadway. Mr. Sykes was on his side of the road, that is, on his right side of the road; and the driver of the station wagon was on his right side of the road. He blew his horn when he saw Mr. Sykes approaching. From the record there was nothing at that moment which would indicate that an accident might occur. It was about 8:10 a. m., and the roadway was hard and reasonably smooth, composed of crushed

rock and pressed by heavy rollers. As he came nearer he saw Mr. Sykes was over toward the center of the road. He turned the station wagon to the right until the right wheels of the station wagon were off of the pavement. Just about the time this man who was walking had reached the point where the accident occurred, Mr. Sykes, through an error of judgment, jumped or lunged to his left, instead of to the right, and by that movement he came right into the path of this station wagon. The wagon had almost stopped at the time. It struck him. He was injured and he died afterward from the effect of the injury.

I want to call to the attention of the members to a statement in the report given by Mr. Forrestal, then Acting Secretary of the Navy, in which he says this is his opinion, after he had obtained all the facts:

That the cause of the accident was the error in judgment on the part of Luther Sexton Sykes in moving to his left and into the path of the oncoming car.

That considering the condition of the road, the amount of traffic, the station wagon was operated with reasonable caution and not at an excessive rate of speed.

If he had continued in a straight course which he was coming down the road, there would have been no collision, but he jumped to his left immediately in front of the car and was struck by it.

Now, let us see what he says further:

That the accident was unavoidable on the part of the driver.

He further states the following:

It appears that Mr. Sykes was a civilian electrician, employed by Fred Howland, Inc., and Jack Quinn, Inc., on naval-construction work, and a report by the Florida Industrial Commission indicates that his widow is entitled to compensation under the Florida Workmen's Compensation Act for a period of 350 weeks at the rate of \$14 a week, or a total of \$4,970.

She is entitled to draw that amount under the law of the State of Florida as the widow of Mr. Sykes. This is a bill to pay her \$5,000 by the United States Government, which would give her \$9,970 for his death, if this measure should be passed. If that award should be granted in this case, that would be unfair to all others similarly situated, who have been allowed only the sum of \$5,000 in death cases.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, my only reason for taking this time is that the author of the bill, the gentleman from Florida, Hon. PAT CANNON, is not here, having been called back to his district on official business, as I am advised, and that copies of this report containing the evidence in this case have been exhausted, and many Members have been unable to obtain them. I knew nothing about this case until this morning when I found that this bill was coming before the House for consideration, and secured a copy of the report and have read it.

I feel that any Member of the House who has read the report will inevitably come to the conclusion that the Committee on Claims was amply justified in reporting this bill favorably. I am not one of those who votes in favor of any sort of claim which may be reported from the Committee on Claims. This morning I have voted in favor of striking out three of the titles in this bill.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. I also am familiar with the facts in this case. This Government vehicle struck that man with such tremendous force that it broke his legs, his arms, and hurled him 15 feet. The Under Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Forrestal, now Secretary of the Navy, says that due to the element of doubt as to the condition of the brakes on that vehicle, he has no objection to the enactment of this measure.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JENNINGS. The physical facts are such as to show that there was the grossest negligence on the part of the operator of that automobile.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman. Read the affidavit of the only eyewitness, T. L. Drawdy, incorporated in this report, and you will inevitably come to the conclusion that if the gentleman is a reputable man—and there is certainly no evidence to the contrary—the circumstances of this accident or occurrence evidence the most gross negligence on the part not only of the driver of the vehicle but on the part of those who allowed him to use a defective vehicle—one whose brakes were defective.

As has been pointed out by the gentleman from Tennessee, the Secretary of the Navy says, and I quote:

In view of the element of doubt in this case, particularly the question of the condition of the brakes, the Navy Department has no objection to the enactment of the bill H. R. 3585, if in the judgment of the committee such relief is warranted.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. Under the doctrine of the last clear chance, here this fellow comes down the road at this terrific rate of speed. He sees the man was there in danger and he should have stopped his car. Instead of that he kept on going, hit the man, and broke every bone in his limbs.

Mr. TARVER. Certainly the Members should not object to the small amount of \$4,900 compensation to the widow of this man. I hope the House will not approve the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. The bill provides \$5,000. Under the workmen's compensation law of Florida, the widow is entitled to \$4,970.

Regarding the question of speed, the only witness in the case was Mr. Drawdy, who said at the time Mr. Smoot passed his truck in which he was hauling dirt for filling purposes he was traveling not over 35 miles an hour.

Mr. TARVER. He was going so fast he was unable to negotiate a curve. He

said the physical marks at the side of the road showed he had run off the pavement and knocked this man 18 feet and inflicted injuries upon him which never could have been inflicted had he been traveling at a reasonable rate of speed.

Mr. JENNINGS. That his speed was unreasonable is shown by the testimony of some sailor boys whom he passed. They said he was going at least 60 miles an hour.

Mr. TARVER. It is not a matter of the compensation laws of Florida. Here was a young man. The evidence showed he was industrious. An allowance of \$5,000 instead of \$4,900 is a difference of only \$100 in amount, in addition to what she was entitled to receive from the State of Florida. To pass this bill would certainly not be any act of generosity on the part of the Congress in view of the evidence in this case and the recommendation of the Navy Department itself.

I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana. The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the omnibus claims bill. The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION FROM SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation:

MARCH 25, 1946.

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I deeply appreciate your kindness in appointing me to the Board of Naval Academy Visitors but due to the press of other matters I find it impossible to attend the coming Board meeting at Annapolis.

Under these circumstances I regretfully tender my resignation to such Board.

Sincerely yours,

GENE WORLEY.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT TO FILL VACANCY ON BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 34, section 1081, United States Code, the Chair appoints as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy to fill an existing vacancy thereon, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON].

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, Americans of Greek descent, along with their kin in the mother country and in

other parts of the world, are today celebrating the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Greece, and they are paying tribute to the men and women of 1821, who, on March 25, 1821, rose as one against the then mighty Turkish Empire and, fighting alone against great odds for 7 years, compelled the world to recognize the sanctity of their struggle, and caused the Turks to withdraw from Greece proper and from some of the islands of the Aegean Sea.

Since 1821 Greece has forged ahead and prospered despite internal strife that, for one reason or another, disrupted its progress and tranquility at times. Grave problems appeared in the past, but the Greeks successfully solved them. They suffered a catastrophic defeat in Asia Minor in 1922. Yet, the people of Greece, instead of being completely and finally ruined, as some had expected, not only took care of 1,250,000 refugees from Asia Minor and Thrace, but, working together, the people of old Greece and the Greek refugees from Turkey amazed outsiders by creating new life and prosperity for the entire country, within a few years after the upheaval of 1922.

So long as there is human life in Greece, the spirit of Marathon and the spirit of 1821 shall never die. There never was any danger of that spirit dying. In fact, it has been strengthened for the Greeks of our times have added the spirit of October 28, 1940. That was the beginning of the end of Italian imperialism, and the spirit of April 1941 when they so fearlessly defied panoplied German might.

After fighting the Italians, the Germans, and the Bulgarians; after enduring the added bloodshed and destruction of a short-lived civil war, caused by local and international political differences, the people of Greece now face extremely difficult conditions. Nevertheless, intelligent, patriotic, progressive, and good Christians as they are, they will soon emerge from the hardships of today into the better life of tomorrow they are even at this moment striving to create for themselves. And the spirit of Marathon, of 1821, of 1940, and of 1941, shall ever be with them.

As for us, our Nation admires the Greeks for the civilization they gave us and for their heroism and love of freedom throughout the ages. In their present postwar plight we are, through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, doing more than any other of our allies to help them in the difficult task of restoration. Moreover, I feel the people of America are united in favoring the just request of Greece for the return of the Dodecanese and northern Epirus to the mother country, and the establishment of a naturally stronger border line which will plug the usual invasion route into Greece.

God bless the people of Greece!

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and in-

clude therein a statement made this morning before the Committee on Banking and Currency by Bernard Baruch.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

USE GRAIN FOR FOOD, NOT DRINK

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, in some parts of our country the grain shortage is acute. Valuable livestock is being liquidated. And even more serious, the United States is falling behind approximately 100,000 tons per month in its grain commitments to starving Europe. United States distillers and brewers are using 225,000 tons of scarce cereals—corn, rye, barley, rice, and so forth—per month, nearly 25 percent of Europe's entire requirements from us. Present schedules call for shipment of 1,000,000 tons per month to Europe.

Government officials close to the problem admit that an immediate stoppage of hard liquor and beer production would go a long way to stave off the starving in Europe.

Distillers at present are permitted to produce at a rate which will turn out 260,000,000 proof gallons of liquor this year. Sales are expected to run 150,000,000 proof gallons, the same as last year. This amount could readily be supplied from the stocks of whisky which now amount to 350,000,000 proof gallons; there is also enough spirits with which to make blends of whisky and gin on hand to supply the country for some time.

Brewers are using 4,000,000 bushels of cereals per month, about the same as distillers. Distillers and brewers are using corn, barley, rye, rice, and so forth, all of which are entirely suitable for food and feed. Lack of these grains has forced milk, egg, and meat producers to use wheat for feed. Wheat is the grain most needed for human relief. Consequently our livestock in many sections is being slaughtered. It is time we put first things first, second things second, last things last. And the first thing is grain to relieve human hunger, and the second thing is grain for feeding livestock that our future food production and the solvency of our agriculture may be protected. No grain should be allowed to be used in this crisis for other purposes beside these—certainly none under the circumstances for liquor manufacture. House Joint Resolution 325, introduced by me on March 7, would accomplish exactly these purposes. It should be passed at once.

STRIKE IN IRON MINES OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, in the early part of February a strike was called in the iron mines of northern Michigan and Wisconsin. So that we may get a clear picture of this situation, might I call attention to the fact that one of the mining companies in which the strike was called is what is known as the Inland Steel Co. Some time ago negotiations went on between the union and the Inland Steel Co. This was during the existence of the War Labor Board. It is my understanding, and I believe the record will bear me out, that the company and the unions had agreed on a contract. Shortly after all terms of the contract had been agreed to and written up the War Labor Board announced its plans for going out of existence. As soon as this happened the company, not having signed the agreement, even though as I said all terms had been agreed to, refused to sign and gave notice that all negotiations were off, and from that time on refused to bargain collectively in violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The issue prolonging this strike is that these Michigan mining companies are refusing to offer more than 10 cents by way of increase, in spite of the 18½-cent Big Steel settlement. The union representatives accordingly filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board. This was practically 3 months ago. I am reliably informed, and I believe the record will bear me out, that investigations were made into the complaints filed with the National Labor Relations Board against the Inland Steel. Up to this time there does not seem to have been any official action or determination on those complaints. In the meantime conditions have become progressively worse.

In order that the record might be quite clear, I wish to report that shortly after the strike was called, which was some time the first part of February, I was in my district, which is the Twelfth District of Michigan, and comprises the eight western counties. We have some of the largest underground iron-ore mines in the world in that district, in what is known as the Gogebic Range, the Marquette Range, and the Iron County Range. I was naturally interested in the situation as it then presented itself. I talked with a number of union representatives and was informed that even though the picket lines were drawn tightly around the mines, it was peaceful picketing, and there were no disturbances whatsoever. The union officials cooperated with the mining companies in furnishing union men to operate the pumps and carry on proper maintenance work so that there would be no damage to either equipment or the pumping operations. In carrying out this agreement it was necessary that the captains in the picket lines sign passes through the picket line so that it could be made certain that only those authorized would go into the property. This was not only the protection to the union and their picketing, but it actually protected the mining company's property by keeping out unauthorized persons who might possibly do damage to the company's property. Some of the mining company officials objected to having to receive a pass from the captain of the pickets.

Outside of that there seemed to be peace and quiet and the strike was very orderly. Some might question the fact that mining company officials were required to have passes to go through the picket lines, but it was necessary to do that to see that only authorized persons were going through the picket line into the mining company property.

There is no doubt in my mind that the Inland Steel Co. have set out definitely to break the union, break the strike, and with that in mind, made application for an injunction against the unions. Simultaneously with the application for injunction of the Inland Steel Co., applications were made for the Athens Iron Mining Co., the Negaunee Mining Co., the North Range Mining Co., and the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.

The story is rather interesting, if not intriguing. It seems that the injunctions were issued by Hon. Frank A. Bell of the twenty-fifth circuit of Michigan, and Hon. Herbert W. Reynolds of the eleventh circuit of Michigan. Judge Bell's residence is at Negaunee, Mich., which is in the County of Marquette, where these mining companies are located. Judge Reynolds' residence is in Sault Ste. Marie, which is in the eastern end of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. I am informed, and charge the fact to be, that Judge Bell holds stock in the Cleveland Cliffs Mining Co., the Inland Steel Mining Co., the Athens Mining Co., and the Negaunee Mining Co., but does not own stock in the North Range Mining Co. At an ex parte hearing, an injunction was issued out of the Circuit Court of Marquette County in chancery on March 19, 1946, and a court order providing for preliminary injunctions and requiring the defendants to show cause before the court on the 29th day of April 1946, by the Honorable Frank A. Bell, circuit judge. Simultaneously and on the same day the same type of preliminary injunction was issued in the cases of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., the Inland Steel Co., the Athens Iron Mining Co., and the Negaunee Mining Co., by Judge Herbert W. Reynolds. It is my understanding that the reason that Judge Reynolds was called in was because of the fact that Judge Bell had stock in these companies and was disqualified. He did not disqualify himself in the case of the North Range Mining Co., which is involved in the same strike. It is rather interesting, as I said, and a little intriguing, to notice that one of the attorneys in all the cases that were presided over by Judge Reynolds, which I understand were the companies in which Judge Bell owned stock, that Judge Bell's son, Francis A. Bell, was No. 1 attorney. I give you this preliminary description in order to show you that all is not what it should be in the courts in these cases.

Let me emphasize that up to the time that these preliminary injunctions were issued there was no trouble and no violence, but shortly thereafter State police were called in, and the mining companies took time over the radio to urge a back-to-work movement and threatened to break through the picket lines. This caused resentment, and, in my opinion, will end up in bloodshed unless this matter is taken care of very shortly. I want

to issue a warning at this time that if there is bloodshed or loss of life the mining company and mining company officials are the responsible parties and the moving factor bringing this about. There is no doubt in my mind that the Inland Steel Co., in part, is out to bring about the same old bludgeoning methods that were used in the so-called copper country strike in 1911, where men were shot down in cold blood and mining company officials stated that they were going to break the unions for all time. I thought that we had moved forward in the last 12 years toward industrial peace, but evidently the mining barons of my section have not kept pace with progress and still think that people can be treated like slaves and driven around at the point of a gun, harassed by the courts, and forced to live as was the case before the enactment of the Wagner Act.

I think that this should call for a full and complete investigation by the Senate committee that was set up to investigate the causes of strikes and labor conditions, and also should call for an investigation by the Governor of the State of Michigan into the situation that exists where father and son are judge and attorney, and stock is being held by a judge who is interested in the outcome of the application for injunctions.

Just as an illustration, in closing, to show you how sweeping are the temporary restraining orders that are issued, I quote to you from section (c) of the order issued in the case of Cleveland Cliffs Mining Co.:

(c) No group or crowds shall be permitted for the purpose of communicating with or preventing persons seeking employment from accepting employment or contracting for employment with the plaintiff. Persuasion in the presence of three or more persons congregated with the persuader is not permitted and is hereby prohibited.

This is only one section of the temporary restraining orders. They are the most sweeping thing that I have ever witnessed in my 22 years in the practice of law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GWINN of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the Washington Cathedral.

Mr. HENRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in the first an editorial appearing in the Portage (Wis.) Daily Register of March 22, 1946, and in the second to include an editorial which appeared in the Waukesha (Wis.) Daily Freeman of March 21, 1946.

Mr. DIRKSEN (at the request of Mr. McGREGOR) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. REED of New York (at the request of Mr. McGREGOR) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

INCREASING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR RETURNING VETERANS

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of the Members of Congress H. R. 5561. I introduced this bill for the purpose of stimulating small- and medium-sized business enterprises and to increase the economic opportunity of the returning veterans.

This bill would clarify certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code whereby gross income for income-tax purposes would not include income attributable to the receipt by an employee of a stock option of a noncompensatory nature from a corporate employer.

Under certain existing interpretations of the tax laws and rulings, small and medium enterprises have been unable to make proper use of stock options in order to attract the vitally needed services of capable and alert young men. The smaller businesses are put at a severe disadvantage in competing with giant corporations for the services of these men, since they are discouraged from offering a proprietary interest in the business—the one strong incentive which can counterbalance the advantages and higher salaries the larger corporations are able to offer.

This bill, while clearing the way to proper use of stock options, carefully guards against tax-exemption abuse. The bill, in fact, includes effective means of striking at tax avoidance through the use of options.

Millions of young men, including many returning to civilian life, are eager to follow the American tradition of acquiring an ownership interest in a business which they have helped to build.

Many new and small companies are eager to bid for the services of these men but cannot afford to pay large salaries to them until they have proved their worth. The very success or failure of such enterprises hinges upon the acquisition of capable technical and managerial personnel.

The stock option is an indispensable aid in this situation. It provides a stake for new employee, thereby satisfying his desire to own a share of the business and intensifying his personal devotion to the undertaking.

Under the interpretation to which the bill is directed an employee holding options who desires to exercise them and thereby invest in his business is seriously discriminated against. He is confronted with a prohibitive tax at a time when usually he lacks the requisite cash.

Proper use of the stock option must be made operable, so that capital and the industrious young man may get together on mutually profitable terms.

I hope the Members of Congress, and especially the Members of the Ways and Means Committee, will give particular study to this bill so favorable action can be taken on the same before the end of this session.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CELLER (at the request of Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. LaFOLLETTE (at the request of Mr. HOLMES of Washington), for 30 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. CRAVENS (at the request of Mr. TRIMBLE), indefinitely, on account of illness in family.

To Mr. CHIPERFIELD (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), indefinitely, on account of official business.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on March 22, 1946, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5671. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 26, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will hold hearings on H. R. 5796, at 10:30 a. m. Tuesday, March 26, 1946, in room 245, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

The Committee on Flood Control will begin hearings on an omnibus flood-control authorization bill on Monday, April 8, 1946, at 10 a. m. The hearings will continue daily except Saturday up to and including Friday, April 19.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, April 9, 1946, at 10:30 a. m., to begin hearings on projects to be reported out in an omnibus river and harbor authorization bill.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1155. A letter from the Archivist of the United States transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1156. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the restoration of Philip Niekum, Jr., to the active list of the United States Navy with appropriate rank and restoration of pay and allowances; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1157. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to facilitate the decentralization of the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1158. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting report of its activities and expenditures for the month of November 1945; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1159. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to clarify the customs laws relating to the customs supervision of lading

and unlading of carriers, the furnishing of customs services outside regular business hours, and the extra compensation payable to customs employees for overtime services; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1160. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the Administrator of Rent Control, covering the period from July 1 to December 31, 1945; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1161. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 26, 1945, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on the Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, for harbor improvement at Wabasha, Minn., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on April 30, 1940 (H. Doc. No. 514); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with one illustration.

1162. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 28, 1945, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on the Mississippi River between the Missouri River and Minneapolis, with a view to ascertaining the damages that may be caused in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa by seepage and backwater resulting from the creation of pools Nos. 3 to 11, inclusive, requested by resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on March 1, March 10, March 16, April 4, and June 6, 1939 (H. Doc. No. 515); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with five illustrations.

1163. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement for highway purposes to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in certain lands in the reservation of the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Lebanon County, Pa., and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

1164. A letter from the president, Roosevelt Memorial Association, transmitting the 25-year report of the Roosevelt Memorial Association; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. IZAC: Committee on Naval Affairs. S. 1907. An act to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1812). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. S. 1190. An act for the relief of Mrs. Henry H. Hay; without amendment (Rept. No. 1804). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1504. An act for the relief of Edith Roberta Moore; without amendment (Rept. No. 1805).

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1609. An act for the relief of Catharin Gilbert; without amendment (Rept. No. 1806). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1627. An act for the relief of Mrs. Isabel N. Mifflin; without amendment (Rept. No. 1807). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4616. A bill for the relief of the Maryland Sanitary Manufacturing Corp. of Baltimore, Md.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1808). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4723. A bill for the relief of John M. Shipp; with amendment (Rept. No. 1809). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4933. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert Lee Blackmon; without amendment (Rept. No. 1810). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4976. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Fortunato; with amendment (Rept. No. 1811). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 5598. A bill for the relief of John Camera; with amendments (Rept. No. 1813). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 5278. A bill to legalize the admission to the United States of Virginia Harris Casarde; without amendment (Rept. No. 1814). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEARNEY: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4725. A bill for the relief of Alexander Mihalovich Kalinin, Paul Lonubine, and Leon de Witt Ravadovsky; with amendment (Rept. No. 1815). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 5855. A bill to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BELL:

H. R. 5856. A bill to provide for trade relations between the United States and the Philippines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana (by request):

H. R. 5857. A bill to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 5858. A bill to prescribe additional requirement for admission as a midshipman to the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 5859. A bill to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 5860. A bill to prescribe additional requirements for admission as a cadet to the United States Military Academy, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. R. 5861. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to deliver to the custody of the University of Wyoming the silver service presented to the United States for the battleship *Wyoming*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H. R. 5862. A bill to provide for the selection for elimination and retirement of officers of the Regular Army, for the equalization of retirement benefits for members of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 5863. A bill relating to the disposition of certain philatelic material under the control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 5864. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for a permanent census office," approved March 6, 1902, as amended (the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census); to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. HULL:

H. R. 5865. A bill to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MCKENZIE:

H. R. 5866. A bill to provide free mailing privileges for war-veteran patients in United States veterans hospitals; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 5867. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia," approved June 1, 1910; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 5868. A bill to amend the act of May 28, 1896, as amended, relating to the appointment of assistant United States attorneys; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 5869. A bill to provide for the tenure of office and retirement of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, the judges of the circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii, and the judges of the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 5870. A bill amending section 301 of title III, Public Law 106; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. TOLAN:

H. R. 5871. A bill to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship through voting in a political election in a country not at war with the United States during the Second World War; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. J. Res. 327. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Inter-American Trade Exposition, Fort Worth, Tex., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. Res. 569. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 1907, a bill to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:
H. R. 5872. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keaton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLE of New York:
H. R. 5873. A bill for the relief of Rachib Shrlay; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CROSSER:
H. R. 5874. A bill for the relief of Joseph Maezer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS:
H. R. 5875. A bill for the relief of Teruko Nagai; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DEWART:
H. R. 5876. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend and renew to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. for the term of 10 years a lease to Henry A. Scandrett, Walter J. Cummings, and George I. Haight, trustees of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., of a tract of land in the United States Department of Agriculture range livestock experiment station, in the State of Montana, and for a right-of-way to said tract, for the removal of gravel and ballast material, executed under the authority of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1936; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DONDERO:
H. R. 5877. A bill for the relief of Jansson Gage Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:
H. R. 5878. A bill for the relief of Elsie Elmhorst; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5879. A bill for the relief of Donald Pitchford and Frances Pitchford; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREEN:
H. R. 5880. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Thomas Gallagher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HERTER:
H. R. 5881. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to transfer certain silver candelabra to May Morgan Beal; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES:
H. R. 5882. A bill for the relief of Ruby O. Harless; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:
H. R. 5883. A bill for the relief of Raymond L. H. Huebscher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RYTER:
H. R. 5884. A bill for the relief of Frances Krzys; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1725. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Resolution by the Niagara Falls Market Growers Association, Inc., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., urging that, as applied to agricultural products, the functions of the Office of Price Administration be eliminated at the close of the current fiscal year; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1726. By Mr. NORBLAD: Petition signed by Ed Anderson and 33 other food merchants of Clatsop County, Oreg., suggesting certain modifications of the Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1727. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Local Federation, No. 7, of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad System, Federation No. 30, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the correction of the frequent registration for unemployment-insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1728. Also, petition of B. M. Gancy, petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.